





GRANT GREEN.



## Democratic Meeting in Newcastle.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy, held at the court-house, in Newcastle, Ky., on the 4th of June, 1860, (being county court day,) on motion, A. Robbins was appointed Chairman, and A. T. Montague Secretary.

On motion, a committee was appointed consisting of J. W. Pearce, J. P. Sparks, and Benj. Spurgeon, to report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were reported:

**Whereas**, In the memorable struggle of 1850, by the combined action of Southern Whigs and National Democrats, under the lead of the old patriot Clay and young statesman Douglas, we succeeded then, in opposition to Northern Abolitionists and Southern disunionists, in restoring peace and equality of rights to both the States and Territories of this Union; and,

**Whereas**, In 1854, by the united support of the same parties North and South, the country was blessed by the passage of an act known as the "Kansas-Nebraska bill," which was an endorsement of the Compromise Measures of 1850, and which was then (as now) understood by the Democracy of Kentucky to be non-interfering with Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, and District of Columbia; and by non intervention, we understand that Congress was to pass no law upon the subject of slavery, or of any other domestic relations of the Territories, either establishing, prohibiting, or protecting; but was to leave the people thereof perfectly free to manage and control their own domestic relations in any proper manner, they might think proper, subject to the Constitution of the United States; and if any one was aggrieved with the action of said Territorial Legislature, their redress was in the local courts with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States; and that it was the action of the Territorial Legislature that was to be submitted to the Courts, and not the powers or duties of Congress; therefore—

**Resolved**, That the National Democracy of Kentucky, in meeting assembled, are still willing and desirous of abiding by the legislation of 1850 and '54, which has seemed to the citizens of the South rights of which they have been deprived for the last thirty years, and territory which they never could have had a chance of populating with their slaves, under the "restriction" of 1850.

**Resolved**, That the Delegates from this State to the Baltimore Convention will only reflect the sentiment and desire of the Democracy of this country, by abstaining from a platform of principles in keeping with the views expressed in the preamble and resolutions above, and that the acceptance by the Convention of such a Platform of principles would, beyond all doubt, entitle the nomination to the statesman who has rendered more service to his country than any man now living of his age, to-wit: Stephen A. Douglas.

**Resolved**, That we find language inadequate to express the attitude we owe to our Northern Democratic friends, for the bold, manly, and resolute determination exhibited by them in resisting the unjust demands made by Southern disunionists at the Charleston Convention; and we hope and believe the day not far distant, when all true patriots and lovers of the Constitution and Union of State may unite in one common bond, and drive the spirit of disunion and sectionalism from the glorious inheritance of a government handed down by Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and Clay, and now so ably maintained and defended by the distinguished Democratic Senator of Illinois.

**Resolved**, That the demands made by Southern delegates at Charleston, in requiring the nomination of said Convention to receive a two-thirds vote of the whole number of delegates (when upwards of fifty had seceded), clearly indicates to our minds the cause of this change (of Democratic principles) to be mere hatred and envy of a few radical politicians toward our man; and, if the acceptance of a two-thirds vote of the number of delegates present was right and proper in 1854, we can see no just cause why it should not be so in 1860.

**Resolved**, That L. D. Owen, who has just received the nomination for Sheriff, is entitled to the support of the Democracy of this county.

A. ROBBINS, Chm.

L. P. MONTAGUE, Sec'y.

## Democratic Meeting in Spencer.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Spencer county, held at the court house in Taylorsville, on Monday, the 4th of June, 1860, it being county court day, on motion, J. H. Davis was called to the chair; and after a brief explanation of the object of the meeting, Col. Geo. R. Welling was appointed secretary of the meeting; whereupon the chairman appointed Blewford Cooper, Major Holloway, J. M. Tichenor, James Garrett, and George Stone a committee to prepare resolutions, and after a brief address of the committee returned with the following resolutions:

**Resolved**, That we deeply regret the rupture of the Democratic Convention which was held at Charleston in April last. That we in strong terms disapprove the course pursued by that portion of the delegates who seceded from said convention, and who still persist in their efforts to break up the peace and harmony of the Democratic party, as well as to endanger the perpetuity and safety of this Union, by holding their convention at Richmond, and this conflicting with the Black Republican party of the North.

**Resolved**, That, in our opinion, Stephen A. Douglas is a strong, sound, and national Democrat, the most available man, and the one for the party to succeed with, although there are many good and true men of our party whose qualifications and merit we do not doubt, yet the safety of our republic, the perpetuity of the confederacy, as well as the principles and prosperity of the Democratic party (which is conceded to be the only national party) requires that we should select such a standard-bearer as Stephen A. Douglas.

**Resolved**, That although we hereby express our preference in the foregoing resolutions, we pledge ourselves that we will support the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, to take place on the 15th of this month, let him be whom he may.

**Resolved**, That Stephen A. Douglas is the first choice of the Democracy of this county for President of the United States.

JONATHAN DAVIS, Chairman.

Geo. R. Welling, Secretary.

## Democratic Meeting in Campbell.

At a large and well attended meeting of the Democracy of Campbell county, at the court house in Alexandria, on Monday, June 4th, on motion of E. D. Southgate, Esq., Hon. F. A. Boyd was called to the Chair and Geo. Artman chosen Secretary.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft and report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz: Messrs. E. D. Southgate, J. M. McArthur, T. W. W. DeCourcy and J. H. Nelson, who reported the following:

**Resolved**, That Stephen A. Douglas, having received a clear majority of the votes at Charleston, is entitled to the nomination for the Presidency at Baltimore.

**Resolved**, That the Kentucky delegates are relieved from further support of Mr. Guthrie, and will best represent the people of Kentucky by using all honorable means to secure the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas in the Baltimore Convention.

**Resolved**, That we are in favor of the principles enunciated in the Cincinnati platform, and that to persist in the advocacy for a slave code will destroy the nationality of the Democratic party.

**Resolved**, That we endorse the course pursued by Col. H. D. If we are not satisfied with the results of the meeting, we will support the resolutions.

**Resolved**, That the Cincinnati Enquirer and Louisville Democrat reflect entirely the political sentiments of the Democracy of Campbell county.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and, in addition to the above, the Chairman offered the following, which was also unanimously adopted, viz:

**Resolved**, That "disunion" is a word which should never be spoken, even in a whisper, and that the Democracy of Campbell county will

never support a man for office, who, directly or indirectly, advocates a dissolution of the Union, and we regard all such as traitors to the country. On motion, adjourned.

F. A. BOYD, Chairman.

Geo. ARTMAN, Secretary.

## Democratic Meeting in Graves.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Graves county, held at the Court-house, on Monday, the 4th of June, 1860, on motion, Dr. Henry N. Coulter was called to the Chair, and A. R. Boon appointed Secretary.

After Dr. Coulter had briefly explained the object of the meeting, Hon. R. K. Williams was loudly called for, and responded to the call in a most elegant and conservative speech, to which the large crowd present listened with the most profound interest. The Judge gave an accurate and succinct account of the action of the Kentucky delegation in the late Charleston Convention, and no doubt convinced all fair minded men that the delegates to the Convention from Kentucky were actuated by high and patriotic motives in staying in the Convention to the "bitter end."

His speech, to wit: the least of it, was a most masterly and eloquent vindication of the conduct of our delegates to said Convention. After Judge Williams had concluded, Col. George H. Morrow, being present, was called for, and responded in a short, but comprehensive speech, giving an account of his stewardship as a delegate to said Convention, and of the First Congressional District. All present were no doubt convinced that the Col. was deeply imbued with the principles of the party and felt much interest for its success. And as an evidence that his speech met the approbation of the citizens, he was loudly and heartily applauded during its delivery.

After Col. Morrow concluded, J. H. Esker, Esq., offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

**Resolved**, That we cordially approve the conservative course of our delegates to the Charleston Convention.

**Resolved**, That these proceedings be published in the Paducah Herald, and that the other Democratic papers of the State be requested to copy the same.

R. M. Harding, Esq., then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

**Resolved**, That the people of Graves county are anxious that Hon. R. K. Williams, delegate for the State at large to Charleston, should attend the meeting of the National Democratic Convention which is to assemble at Baltimore on the 18th of June, believing that his patriotic motives and wise counsel will be of great service to the party and the country in said convention, and we here request him to attend the same.

**Resolved**, That the meeting adjourn.

H. N. COULTER, Chairman.

A. R. BOON, Secretary.

## The Covode Committee and Tehuantepec.

No better evidence of the unworthy spirit that animates the Covode Committee, and of the purely personal and spiteful aim of its labors, could be desired than is presented in the examination of Mr. Elwood Fisher, and his testimony in regard to the Sloop grant of the Tehuantepec route.

The evidence of this witness, which has been so much paraded in the daily press, and the admission of Mr. Buchanan, has been completely refuted by the very documents and official instructions which he cited. His citation before the committee, and the importance given to his testimony, prove the scheme of that body to be to hunt up every disappointed speculator and politician, and set forth, in an official form, under the sanction of a Congressional committee, the outpourings of his spite against those who have refused to serve his purposes and forward his views. The facts in regard to Mr. Elwood Fisher and the Sloop Tehuantepec grant are these:—Mr. Fisher was the appointee of Sloc as one of the trustees of the old Las Vegas mill contract line to Havana and Aspinwall, out of which Sloc obtained a large sum of money by means of pushing out contract speculations. With this capital he determined to make a bold push for the Tehuantepec grant.

Proceeding to Mexico, he succeeded in making a bargain by which he obtained the grant, coupled with the condition of a cash payment of \$500,000 to the Mexican government. To raise this money Sloc drew bills on his house in New Orleans, which imaginary firm consisted of himself alone, and gave them to a British merchant in Mexico, with the grant as collateral, and with power to sell the same in case the bills were not paid. Under these conditions Falconer paid the \$500,000 to the Mexican government, and Sloc went to New Orleans, the purpose of negotiating the redemption of the grant from Falconer, by the payment of the bills drawn for the sum advanced. There he endeavored to carry out this object by plying with only a small interest in the grant; but this scheme failed, and the bills were all protested for non-payment. Falconer never received a dollar of the money he advanced, and he left himself with a large loss in the market for gold. It was purchased by Mr. Hargrove of Mexico, who endeavored in good faith to form a company to carry out the work. Sloc still claimed to hold the grant, and got up a company also, and an effort was made to get English capital into the concern. This scheme also failed, and Sloc claimed that he had been cheated out of everything. In all this proceedings Mr. Fisher was engaged from the beginning, and he wonderfully rate with the administration for having instructed our Minister in Mexico to do whatever could be properly done by him towards having a route so important to American interests opened at an early day.—N. Y. Herald.

**MYSTERY'S MURDER AT CINCINNATI**—A man named Grayley, a school teacher, when returning home from Pike (or Era) Hill, Cincinnati, on Wednesday night, was stabbed in the right side by some unknown person, and died a few minutes afterwards. He was in company at the time with two females, who say they have no idea who inflicted the wound. Just after passing the corner of Elm street he suddenly exclaimed, "I am stabbed," and fell upon the sidewalk, and expired almost instantly.

A tall man, with a dark mustache and a goatee, was seen in the neighborhood a few moments previous to whom suspicion attaches, but as he was nowhere to be seen when the police arrived on the spot, he was of course not arrested.

The wound is quite small, though evidently deep, and it appears to have been made with a dirk knife, or similar weapon, as a scimitar found on the person of courtesans who happen to fall into the hands of the police.

**AN AWFUL WARNING**—The Baltimore Clipper of June 1st has the following:

We heard yesterday, from an entirely satisfactory and responsible source, the particulars of an occurrence which can only be looked upon as an instance of Divine retribution for taking the name of the Almighty in justification of a falsehood.—We refrain from mentioning names through consideration of the parties, who are respectable persons, residing in the southwestern section of the city. It appears that a few days since the aunt of a young man about eighteen years of age, accused her of having been guilty of some unbecoming act, which she positively denied, and on being again accused, she called upon God to strike her blind if she was not telling the truth. In a moment after, according to her own statement, a lightning bolt fell upon her head, and she was instantly killed.

A tall man, with a dark mustache and a goatee, was seen in the neighborhood a few moments previous to whom suspicion attaches, but as he was nowhere to be seen when the police arrived on the spot, he was of course not arrested.

The wound is quite small, though evidently deep, and it appears to have been made with a dirk knife, or similar weapon, as a scimitar found on the person of courtesans who happen to fall into the hands of the police.

**HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS**—An item for the Yellow Fever Scramblers.—Several of our exchanges published an extract from some lying New Orleans correspondent (we mean lying correspondents from New Orleans) that yellow fever had made its appearance in this city.

We wish our exchanges and all papers, as a set off to this mendacious scum, on the fact, officially and reliably recorded, that on Wednesday, the 30th of May, there was not a single interment of any one who died in the city, in six of the cemeteries, and at all of these only two dead bodies were interred, these being those of the Charity Hospital. Will not the journals of our own and other States make a note of this?—New Orleans True Delta, 3d.

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## COURT OF APPEALS.

THURSDAY, June 7th, 1860.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Fowler's heirs v. Baker, Caldwell; affirmed.

Moody v. Coyle, Madison; affirmed.

Lotspeich v. White's adm'r, Hopkins; affirmed.

Commonwealth v. Bardstown & G. R. T. P. R. Co., Hart; affirmed.

Moore v. Adams, Madison; reversed.

Davidson v. Naylor et al, Garrard; cross appeal granted.

Nunnally v. White's ex'or, Madison; cross appeal granted.

Jones v. Rice, Bath; rule of last term made absolute.

Tuggle v. Gilbert, Garrard; plea and response filed.

James v. Hinton, Garrard; death of appellee suggested.

Marr v. Prather, Fulton; reversed against Brevard, adm'r of Marr.

ORDERS.

Harris v. Price, Madison; affirmed.

Henderson v. Sanders et al, Madison; affirmed.

Arvine v. Embrey, Madison; affirmed.

Williams v. English, Madison; affirmed.

Sharp v. Osburn, E-till; affirmed.

Moore's adm'r v. Moore, E-till; affirmed.

Davidson v. Naylor, Garrard; affirmed.

Robinson v. Bright's ex'or, Garrard; affirmed.

Kenner v. Jones, Garrard—were submitted on briefs.

Speed & Worthington v. Crawford, Jefferson—argument concluded by Worthington for appellants.

FRIDAY, June 8th, 1860.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Newton v. West, Madison; reversed.

Sharp v. Osburn, E-till; reversed.

Smith v. Mullins, Mercer; affirmed.

Williams v. English, Madison; affirmed.

Davidson v. Naylor et al, Garrard; affirmed.

Moore's adm'r, &c., v. Moore, E-till; reversed.

ORDERS.

Gardner v. Gardner's heirs, Graves; abated by death of Lewis Gardner, and continued.

Smith v. Smith et al, Pulaski; warning order.

Smith & Carter v. Dishman, Knox; motion for cross appeal.

Morgan et al v. Gooch et al, Lincoln; motion by appellee to dismiss.

Dodds v. Combs et al, Garrard; affirmed.

Merritt v. Frie et al, Garrard; affirmed.

Brown v. Toulson, Garrard; affirmed.

Morgan et al v. Gooch et al, Lincoln; affirmed.

Myers' heirs v. Trustees of Stanford, Lincoln; affirmed.

Jones v. Lyon, Lincoln; affirmed.

Carke v. Combs, Bullitt; were submitted on briefs.

Hill & Co. v. Renfro, Knox; argued by A. A. Burton for appellant, and M. L. Rice for appellee.

Smith & Carter v. Dishman, Knox; argued by Harlow for appellants.

DECISIONS

OF THE

COURT OF APPEALS OF KENTUCKY.

Reported expressly for the Yeoman by CHARLES F. CHADBOURNE, Attorney-at-Law, Frankfort, Ky.

Commonwealth v. Appeal from Breckinridge vs. Perigo, Circuit Court.

The indictment charges that the defendant suffered certain named persons "to play in a house or on premises in the county aforesaid, then in the occupation and under the control of the said Perigo, a game of cards, at which game of cards, played as aforesaid, money or property was won and lost."

This indictment was held insufficient upon demurrer.

The court per Duval, Judge, held—

That it is a well settled rule that an indictment must set forth the offense with such certainty as to apprise the defendant of the nature of the accusation upon which he is to be tried, and to constitute a bar to any subsequent proceeding for the same offense.

Tested by this rule, the indictment is obviously defective.

Whether the defendant was to be tried for suffering gaming in his house, or for suffering gaming on premises elsewhere in the county—or, whether it was for suffering a game upon which money was won and lost, or upon which property was won and lost, the defendant could not learn from anything contained in the indictment, and could not therefore be presumed to have been able to prepare a defense against so uncertain an accusation. Nor would a conviction for suffering a game for money to be played in his house have constituted a bar to a subsequent indictment for suffering a game for property to be played elsewhere on his premises.

Judgment affirmed.

Underwood vs. Appeal from Carter Circuit Court.

Commonwealth vs. Appeal from Carter Circuit Court.

This was a prosecution for a misdemeanor of which the appellant was found guilty, and adjudged to pay a fine of fifty dollars. From this judgment, which was rendered on the 10th April, 1860, he has appealed to this Court.

Sutes, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court.

The first question presented is, whether the case is within our jurisdiction.

As the law stood prior to the enactment of March, 1850, which took effect from its passage, no doubt could be entertained as to the power of this Court to review the judgment.

The act of '57 and '58 (1st and 2nd Sess. R. S. 361) expressly provided that the Court of Appeals should have jurisdiction over judgments in penal actions and prosecutions, where the fine was fifty dollars or over that amount.

But the act of March, 1860, (Sess. Acts, page 92,) materially changes the previous law in regard to cases of this character. It provides as follows:

"That the Court of Appeals shall have appellate jurisdiction in all prosecutions for misdemeanors, except where the only punishment is either a fine of fifty dollars, or not exceeding thirty dollars, or both fine and imprisonment, not exceeding the amounts above specified."

From the classes of cases mentioned in the exception this Court is excluded. And as the only punishment inflicted here is a fine of fifty dollars, and this case is within one of the excepted classes, it follows that this Court cannot revise the judgment for want of jurisdiction.

Wherefore, the appeal is dismissed.

CAUTION.

The following act having been passed at the last session of the Legislature of Georgia, our business, on and after June 1st, 1860, will be carried out at Wilmington, Delaware, and St. Louis, Missouri.

AN ACT to repeal all laws, and parts of laws, authorizing Lotteries in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes.

SEC. 1. The General Assembly of Georgia do enact: That from and after the first day of June, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty, all laws and parts of laws authorizing Lotteries in the State of Georgia, or the vending of Lottery Tickets in said State, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved by the Governor, Dec. 11, 1859.

Therefore, all Lotteries pretending to be drawn in the State of Georgia, after that date, must be illegal, and a fraud upon the public.

WEDD, EDDY & CO.,

Owners and Managers of the Delaware, Missouri, and Kentucky State Lotteries.

Wilmington, Delaware, and St. Louis, Missouri.

July 2d

**HEARTENING OCCURRENCE**—We mentioned yesterday that a gentleman named Allen—whose Christian name we misstated—it should have been Frank instead of John—was killed by lightning in the vicinity of Shelbyville, on Wednesday morning. We yesterday heard of another painful casualty, which occurred within a few rods of the place where Mr. Allen met his death. Four young ladies, who were returning in a carriage from a school examination at Shelbyville, were overtaken there by the storm. They were of course much frightened, and two of them—Miss Owen and Miss Gregory—jumped from the carriage for the purpose of seeking some shelter from the unfeeling elements, but had scarcely touched the ground, when they were prostrated by a sudden falling bolt of electricity, killing Miss Owen instantly, and injuring Miss Gregory very seriously. The other young ladies, as well as the driver of the carriage, escaped unharmed.

Louisville Courier.

## JOHN BONER,

(SUCCESSOR TO PETER SMITH.)

Importer and Dealer in

FANCY GOODS, TOYS,

CHINA, BASINKETS,

Fishing Tackle Military Goods, &c., &c.

No. 36 Fifth Street,

Second door East of Walnut St.,

april 10 w&t-wf

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Executive Department.



